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Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/238 of 26 June 1998, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to recover the overpayment of mission subsistence allowance in the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and to submit a separate report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on developments related to the issue, including measures taken with respect to those responsible for the overpayment. In order to assist him in determining accountability, the Secretary-General requested the Office of Internal Oversight Services to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

The updated amount of reported overpayment of $6,311,581.53 comprises $851,093.50 in respect of staff members and $5,460,488.03 in respect of military observers. As at 31 March 1999, a total of $935,187.37 had been recovered, comprising $766,263.13, or 90 per cent, of the amount due from staff members and $168,924.24, or 3 per cent, of the amount due from military observers; thus, a balance of $5,376,394.16 remains outstanding.

Based on its inquiry into mission subsistence allowance overpayments in UNIKOM, the Office of Internal Oversight Services concluded that the overpayments were attributable to a number of factors, including the failure of UNIKOM officials to comply with mission subsistence allowance policies and to promptly implement related audit recommendations, as well as a lack of clarity of the policies themselves. The report noted that, although extensive clarifications concerning mission subsistence allowance procedures as well as instructions to initiate recovery action were provided to the Mission by the Field

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Administration and Logistics Division, a lack of monitoring of audit compliance by the Division resulted in continued non-compliance by the Mission. The report clarified the responsibilities for the implementation of mission subsistence allowance policies and identified the successive UNIKOM officials who were responsible for the Mission's failure to comply with those policies and, subsequently, to promptly and properly implement audit recommendations calling for corrective action and full recovery of the resulting overpayments.

The inquiry by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and responses from Member States regarding the basis for recovery of overpayment in respect of military observers had brought about a further review of the circumstances and the deviation from policy directives which led to the reported overpayment. The result of that review, as further elaborated in the body of the present report, revealed the intractable complexity of the old mission subsistence allowance policy and procedures, and more importantly the considerable potential for varying interpretations and applications. Furthermore, a very strict application of mission subsistence allowance procedures to military observers resulted in a considerable overestimation of the overpayment, requiring a re-evaluation of the decision on recovery taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/234 of 13 June 1997.

Mindful of these factors, as well as the fact that the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, by its decision of 11 March 1999, remanded to the Joint Appeals Board the appeal of three staff members against the recovery from them of overpayments of mission subsistence allowance, the Secretary-General decided, on the basis of extensive discussions between the offices concerned, not to initiate disciplinary proceedings in respect of any officials at the current stage.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/238 of 26 June 1998, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue his efforts to recover the overpayment of mission subsistence allowance in the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session on developments related to the issue, including measures taken with respect to those responsible for the overpayment. In order to assist him in determining accountability, the Secretary-General requested the Office of Internal Oversight Services to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

2. The annex to the present document compares the information provided in the Secretary-General's previous report to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly (A/52/790 and Corr.1) with updated information as at 31 March 1999 on the amount of the overpayment, as well as the amount recovered.

II. The basis for recovery

A. Policy on mission subsistence allowance

3. The Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM), which establishes mission subsistence allowance rates, policies and rules, issued a mission report dated 29 April 1991 in which mission subsistence allowance rates and other terms and conditions for the payment of the allowance in UNIKOM were established. The report stated, *inter alia*, that "UNIKOM mission subsistence allowance rates should be paid on a continuous basis, including time out for leave purposes and for compensatory time off, within the prescribed limits: in view of the paucity of suitable relaxation or recreation facilities in the mission area and to compensate in part for climatic extremes and crowded conditions of life and work, the full mission subsistence allowance should be paid for compensatory time off and for accumulated leave within the prescribed limits of 1 ½ days per month worked, wherever it is taken (i.e., either within or outside the mission area)". An amendment to that policy was not made by OHRM until 1 March 1996, at which time, on the basis of a field review, it was decided, among other things, that when compensatory time off was taken outside the mission area a reduction of 50 per cent of the applicable mission subsistence allowance should apply.

B. Application to military observers

4. The reported overpayment of mission subsistence allowance with respect to military observers has been calculated on the following basis:

1. Compensatory time off taken in the home country

5. In line with the above-mentioned OHRM mission report, the UNIKOM Notes for the Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment provided that "observers are normally granted up to six days of compensatory time off with subsistence allowance for each month of continuous service" and that "normally, if compensatory time off is taken outside the mission area, the rate of mission subsistence allowance will be reduced to one half of the regular amount. However, exceptionally, and until further notice, military observers serving with UNIKOM may be paid the full rate of mission subsistence allowance during compensatory time off, *wherever it is taken*"(emphasis added).

6. The Field Administration Handbook and subsequent draft thereof, however, provides that no mission subsistence allowance is payable when compensatory time off is taken in the home country. Military observers have argued that compensatory time off was taken in accordance with the Notes for the Guidance of Military Observers, which did not explicitly preclude compensatory time off in the home country and that mission subsistence allowance payments were correctly utilized to purchase airline tickets home instead of spending compensatory time off elsewhere. The strict application of the general provision of the Field Administration Handbook as regards compensatory time off spent in the home country accounts for $1,668,090.00 of what had been reported as overpayment to military observers for the total period. Of this, however, $105,910.00 was overpaid as a result of the failure of the Mission to apply the decision of OHRM of 1 March 1996 that mission subsistence allowance paid for compensatory time off taken outside the mission area should be reduced by 50 per cent.

2. Payment of mission subsistence allowance in advance of accrued leave

7. As military observers were entitled to 1½ days of leave with payment of mission subsistence allowance, UNIKOM considered that, if the service of the military observer would continue with the mission for a period sufficient to earn the required leave credit, it did not matter when the actual leave with mission subsistence allowance took place. Based on the

criteria applied to civilian staff, mission subsistence allowance should not have been paid to military observers in respect of leave taken in advance and could only be paid if the credits were accrued before the leave was taken. Thus, although the leave with mission subsistence allowance entitlement eventually became due, the fact that it was taken prior to accrual became a basis for recovery. This is therefore a case of recovery on technical grounds, but not one of payment in excess of entitlement. This factor accounts for $1,448,369.83 of the reported overpayment.

3. Unearned compensatory time off

8. The remaining two fifths of the total reported overpayment to military observers in UNIKOM has been classified as "unearned" compensatory time off. Compensatory time off is normally earned at a rate of six days for each month of continuous service, including weekends and holidays. So long as the operational requirements of the mission are met, it is to be taken immediately following the period of continuous service during which it has been earned. Under ideal circumstances, therefore, military observers will work for one full month and then be allowed six days of rest.

9. UNIKOM applied a different system for calculating entitlement to compensatory time off, by which each day of continuous service resulted in an allowance of 0.2 days of compensatory time off, for the same total of 6 days rest per 30 days of continuous service. This system allowed the Mission sufficient flexibility in scheduling absence of military observers on compensatory time off, while ensuring that individual observers were not penalized if they could not take compensatory time off immediately after it had been earned. For example, after the normal 30 days of continuous service, an observer would be entitled to 6 days of compensatory time off. However, after 40 days of continuous service, an observer would be entitled to 8 days compensatory time off, rather than only 6 days. At the same time, it must be stressed that for any given tour of duty by an individual military observer, the total number of compensatory time off days granted was not permitted to exceed 56 days per annum. This included 2 days of compensatory time off granted for the last month of service, which was beyond the normal limit of 54 days per year.

10. Given that military observers are granted compensatory time off on the basis of continuous service, including weekends and holidays, six days of compensatory time off per month worked as opposed to eight weekend days is not considered excessive. Under the extremely harsh climatic conditions and the isolation of the demilitarized zone, moreover, it does not seem reasonable to disallow accrual of compensatory time off during partial months of service. Nevertheless, while the total number of days off were within prescribed limits, this application of compensatory time off policy was not in accordance with established policy. The category of unearned compensatory time off amounts to $2,344,028.20 and is the largest portion of the total reported overpayment to military observers.

11. As seen from the information provided in paragraphs 5 to 10 above, three categories account for nearly the totality of the reported overpayment to military observers of $5.4 million. The information illustrates that the issue is not so much one of excess leave and compensatory time off, but rather very restrictive interpretation and application of the conditions of accrual or payment of mission subsistence allowance in respect of such compensatory time off or leave. It could be strongly argued in this connection that the individuals concerned would have adjusted their plans regarding leave and compensatory time off to accommodate any promulgated restrictions, in which case the Organization would have in fact disbursed legitimately virtually all of the amount now reported as overpayment.

12. The overpayment to military observers represents the majority (86 per cent) of the total of overpayments. As can be seen from the annex, as at 31 March 1999, only 3 per cent ($168,924.24) had been recovered from military observers, compared with $122,573.50 (2 per cent), as previously reported. On that basis, the total updated balance that remains to be recovered, as at 31 March 1999, is $5,291,563.79. The efforts of the Secretariat to recover the overpayment have included communications to all permanent missions concerned outlining the problem and requesting their assistance in facilitating the recovery in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly.

13. As previously reported, notification letters were sent to each of the military observers who had departed from UNIKOM when the overpayment was detected through their respective permanent missions in New York. In addition, in July 1998, the United Nations Secretariat circulated a note verbale to all permanent missions concerned outlining the problem and requesting their assistance in facilitating the recovery in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly. As at 31 March 1999, 36 communications from individual military observers or Governments concerned had been received in response to the first notification and four communications had been received after the dispatch of the note verbale.

14. The responses received have challenged the recovery on the following grounds:

(a) That mission subsistence allowance had been paid in accordance with the provisions of UNIKOM standard operating procedures and of the Notes for Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment;

(b) That the periods of leave and compensatory time off had been duly approved by the competent authorities in the mission at that time;

(c) That military observers, who are assigned to the United Nations on a temporary basis, are assumed to be able to trust United Nations financial and personnel officials who instruct the observers on organizational rules and procedures upon their arrival to the mission area;

(d) That it was unfair to seek reimbursement from the officers so many years after they had served in UNIKOM and mission subsistence allowance had been paid;

(e) That under national legislation the claims would have lapsed, and that the recovery should be time-barred;

(f) That the matter was a dispute between United Nations/UNIKOM and the individual military observer concerned and should be resolved between the two.

15. Other responses sought further information and clarification on the applicable rules and regulations as well as on the causes leading to the overpayment. In addition, inquiries were made as to the basis of the calculations and supporting documentation to show that observers concerned had indeed been on leave or on compensatory time off during the respective periods.

16. In view of the above, the Secretariat conducted a further review of the basis for mission subsistence allowance overpayment and the consequent decision to recover. The assumptions for the recovery were also reviewed by the Office of Legal Affairs which arrived at the following conclusions, with regard to all three components of the reported mission subsistence allowance overpayment to military observers:

(a) With respect to the first component of the reported overpayments, it would appear that the payments by UNIKOM for days of compensatory time off days spent by military observers in their home countries did not contravene the applicable policies. In this connection, it should be noted that the payments were consistent with the Notes for Guidance of Military Observers on Assignment to UNIKOM, which were specifically issued to Member States and military observers as the terms governing the service of the military observers with UNIKOM;

(b) With respect to the second component of the reported overpayments, it would appear that the payments of mission subsistence allowance were, at most, inconsistent with the technical requirements. However, as the Office of Legal Affairs was informed that, in the end, the payments did not exceed the entitlements of the military observers because all payments of mission subsistence allowance for leave days taken in advance of their accrual were subsequently earned by the military observers, it would appear that the technical violations in those circumstances resulted in little or no additional financial cost to the Organization;

(c) With respect to the third component of the reported overpayments, from the documentation presented to the Office of Legal Affairs, it is not clear that the procedures for making payment by UNIKOM were inconsistent with the technical requirements. However, the Office was advised that, in the end, the payments did not exceed the entitlements of the military observers because the number of days of compensatory time off for which mission subsistence allowance was paid did not exceed those to which the observers would have been entitled had the established policy been applied. Under these circumstances, it would appear that the technical violations resulted in little or no additional financial cost to the Organization.

C. Application to civilian staff

17. The amount of mission subsistence allowance calculated as having been overpaid to civilian staff members assigned to UNIKOM amounts to less than 14 per cent of the total amount of the reported overpayments. Of this 14 per cent, which was paid to 192 staff members, 90 per cent ($766,263.13) has already been recovered. It is anticipated that the remaining amount outstanding from staff that are still in the service of the United Nations ($23,535.37) will be recovered by the end of 1999. Recovery from staff who have separated from the Organization ($61,285.00) also continues, although the prospects for full recovery are slim.

18. On 11 March 1999, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal issued a judgement remanding to the Joint Appeals Board for consideration on the merits the appeals of three staff members in connection with recovery of the reported overpayment. Those appeals challenge the principles underlying the conclusion arrived at earlier that the mission subsistence allowance policies had been misapplied.

19. The reported overpayment in respect of civilian staff has been calculated on the following basis:

1. Accrual of annual leave for which mission subsistence allowance would be paid

20. Staff members had the right to payment of mission subsistence allowance for 1½ days out of the 2½ days of annual leave earned per month. mission subsistence allowance overpayment stemmed from the interpretation that there should be an uninterrupted presence in the mission area for the full 30 days in order to earn the 1½ days of leave with an entitlement to mission subsistence allowance. Thus, following each absence from the mission area, the 30-day period for accrual of paid leave with mission subsistence allowance was expected to begin again. Under this interpretation, if a staff member served 20 days in the mission area, then spent a weekend away from the mission and then returned to the mission for a further 10 days, no leave with entitlement to mission subsistence allowance would be accrued. The UNIKOM administration, however, considered that the staff member would have earned 1½ days of paid leave with mission subsistence allowance for each month of assignment.

2. Payment of mission subsistence allowance for weekends and holidays spent outside the Mission area

21. The practice of UNIKOM concerning holidays and weekends falling within periods of leave was also questioned. The policy on mission subsistence allowance required that weekends and holidays during periods of annual leave should be counted as part of the total period of absence of the staff member from the mission area and that, for mission subsistence allowance to be paid for these holidays and weekends, the staff member had to have a sufficient number of days of leave with an entitlement to mission subsistence allowance. However, the repayment was calculated not only in this respect, but also in respect of weekends preceding and concluding annual leave.

3. Payment of mission subsistence allowance for periods of compensatory time off (occasional time off)

22. It was assumed that mission subsistence allowance was payable during periods of compensatory time off taken outside the mission area only to the extent that the time off was covered by the 1½ mission subsistence allowance credit points accrued under the conditions described in paragraph 20 above. Thus, a staff member who spent two days of compensatory time off outside the mission area would receive payment of mission subsistence allowance in respect of those two days only to the extent that they could be covered by accrued mission subsistence allowance credit points. UNIKOM paid mission subsistence allowance for the full period of compensatory time off taken outside the mission area, without a corresponding reduction in mission subsistence allowance credits, considering the latter as being applicable exclusively to annual leave.

4. Leave with mission subsistence allowance entitlement taken prior to having been earned

23. UNIKOM withheld payment of mission subsistence allowance for the days for which no credits had been earned, but later reimbursed the staff member once the entitlement was accrued. This payment was not deemed to be compliant with mission subsistence allowance procedures. This situation is similar to the one reported in paragraph 6 above relating to military observers.

III. Measures taken with respect to those responsible for the overpayment of mission subsistence allowance

24. The Office of Internal Oversight Services in its inquiry on mission subsistence allowance overpayments in UNIKOM reached the following conclusions:

(a) Successive mission officials failed to correct mission subsistence allowance payment procedures and did not initiate recovery action for overpayments in a timely manner. The overpayments, which had commenced in 1991, were initially identified by an internal audit in 1993; however, corrective action was only taken after a second field audit in 1995;

(b) Prior to promulgation of a new policy and procedures for payment of mission subsistence allowance in October 1997, mission subsistence allowance policies had not been clearly defined or articulated. This led to their incorrect application in a number of missions;

(c) The Field Administration and Logistics Division provided extensive clarifications concerning mission subsistence allowance procedures and instructed the Mission to initiate recovery action, but a lack of monitoring by Headquarters resulted in continued non-compliance by the Mission;

(d) The Mission, in responding to the initial 1993 internal audit recommendations, falsely stated that the practices resulting in the overpayments had been discontinued;

(e) Owing to delays in corrective action, according to the Mission's calculations, $6.3 million was overpaid to international civilian staff and military observers.

25. While parts of the contention by the local administration might have been germane, owing to the lack of a clearly defined and articulated mission subsistence allowance policy, the Mission should have started to determine the extent of the overpayment and implement recovery as recommended, even if it disputed Headquarters' interpretation of the policy. Furthermore, in one instance, the Mission reported that it had corrected its procedures whereas in fact it had not, rendering the monitoring of the implementation of audit recommendations by Headquarters all the more difficult. Corrective measures were taken and recovery actions initiated only after the second field audit, two years after the overpayments had initially been identified.

26. An in-depth review of all aspects of the issue of mission subsistence allowance overpayment in UNIKOM has been conducted among the offices concerned. Taking into account the conclusion drawn during that review as well as the findings of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the fact that some of the issues to be considered by the Joint Appeals Board will be relevant to the question of accountability, and given that those who administered the Mission have not been requested to provide comments on the findings of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Secretary-General has concluded that initiation of accountability measures or disciplinary proceedings would not be appropriate at the current stage.

IV. Conclusions

27. The inquiry by the Office of Internal Oversight Services brought about a further review of the circumstances and the deviation from policy directives which had led to the reported overpayment. The result of the review revealed the intractable complexity of the old mission subsistence allowance policy and procedures, and more importantly the considerable potential for varying interpretations and applications.

28. To address the complexities and diversity of interpretations of the mission subsistence allowance rules and procedures and to respond to the concerns expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly in its decision 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, in which the Secretary-General was requested to administer mission subsistence allowance on the basis of a seven-day, rather than five-day a week, the Secretary-General revised the policy related to the payment of mission subsistence allowance and promulgated a new policy in administrative instruction ST/AI/1997/6 of 20 October 1997. The instruction was prepared in the light of experience gained and represents a major departure from the older approach, which treated the allowance as a per diem, rather than as part of compensation. Under the new policy, mission subsistence allowance is paid for the actual period the staff member spends on mission-related *service*, including annual leave that is earned and taken during the mission assignment, weekends and holidays, irrespective of where they are spent. The Secretary-General is of the opinion that these clearer and simpler policies for payment of mission subsistence allowance have appropriately addressed the problems which arose in the past not only in UNIKOM, but in other missions.

29. In view of the above, it would be the intention of the Secretary-General, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, to continue recovery only in respect of civilian staff. Recoveries from military observers would be halted and those already effected would be reimbursed to the individuals concerned, except in respect of portions which represent mission subsistence allowance payments for compensatory time off taken outside the mission area after 1 March 1996, the date on which the reduction of mission subsistence allowance by half for compensatory time off taken outside the mission area was formally introduced.

Annex

Summary of mission subsistence allowance overpayment

(In United States dollars)

Category	Overpayment made: As reported in report of the Secretary-General (A/52/790) — Number of staff	Overpayment made: As reported in report of the Secretary-General (A/52/790) — Overpayment	Overpayment made: Updated information as at 31 December 1998 — Number of staff	Overpayment made: Updated information as at 31 December 1998 — Overpayment	Amount recovered as at 31 December 1997, as reported (A/52/790)	Amount recovered as at 31 March 1999	Balance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) (4) - (6)
Civilian staff							
On United Nations Headquarters payroll	137	624 191.50[a]	137	624 191.50[a]	546 058.86	617 260.02	6 931.48
Serving at offices away from Headquarters	34	148 154.50	34	148 154.50	81 263.19	131 540.61	16 613.89
Separated from the Organization	21	78 747.50	21	78 747.50	1 380.00	17 462.50	61 285.00
Total	**192**	**851 093.50**	**192**	**851 093.50**	**628 702.05**	**766 263.13**	**84 830.37**
Military observers	1 426	5 461 108.03	1 425	5 460 488.03	122 573.50	168 924.24	5 291 563.79
Grand total	**1 618**	**6 312 201.53**	**1 617**	**6 311 581.53**	**751 275.55**	**935 187.37**	**5 376 394.16**

[a] Includes an amount of $4,372.50 related to two deceased staff members.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 40
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 20 July 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the Western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in June 1999.

1 June 1999

Between 0005 and 0625 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire towards areas around Ali al-Tahir and Dabshah hills, the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah and the eastern parts of Kafr Tibnit from their positions on the aforementioned hills and on Suwayda hill. Until 0625 hours they also bombarded the outlying areas of Yatar, Majdal Zun and Zibqin with 155-mm artillery shells from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

At 0600 hours the Lahad proxy militia erected a barricade at the entrance of Jazzin West and prevented residents from entering or leaving the town.

Between 0755 and 0815 hours Israeli warplanes attacked Tumat Niha and areas around Bi'r Kilab, firing four air-to-surface missiles. The proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at areas around Tilal al-Razlan and Jabal Sujud.

Between 1040 and 1120 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the environs of Mlikh, Mazra'at Kafra and Mafraq Abbas in the outlying areas of Jba', firing three air-to-surface missiles. The attack on Jba' totally destroyed the house of Husayn Kharibati and damaged 17 other houses. Sultan al-Maqdad and Hamid al-Maqdad were both injured.

At 1200 hours the Lahad proxy militia prevented journalists at the Lajhat Rum entrance to Jazzin from entering the town and fired over their heads to intimidate them.

At 1330 and 1420 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, and at 1340 attacked the Marjah region, Mafraq Abbas and the Sanawbarah locality outside Jba', firing three air-to-surface missiles.

At 1440 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the Bayadah region to the east of Ayn al-Tinah, firing air-to-surface missiles. At the same time, the artillery positions of the Israeli occupation forces at Kafr Hunah and Abu Qamhah bombarded Wadi al-Ghul to the east of Ayn al-Tinah, firing 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells.

At 1500 hours Israeli occupation forces bombarded the Iqlim al-Tuffah and Mlita highlands, Luwayzah and Aqmata.

At intervals between 1455 and 1630 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, breaking the sound barrier. At 1525 they attacked Mafraq Abbas on the outskirts of Jba', firing air-to-surface missiles.

Between 1515 and 1540 hours Israeli forces fired 15 120-mm mortar shells at areas along the Litani River opposite Zillaya from their position at Ahmadiyah.

At 1550 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the outlying areas of Zillaya near Qasr Nabil Nasir, firing two air-to-surface missiles which destroyed a number of houses.

At 1600 hours Israeli forces fired several artillery shells at areas around Yatar from their position at Hardun.

Between 1610 and 1630 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Tyre, Nabatiyah, Iqlim al-Tuffah, Beirut and its suburbs and Iqlim al-Khurub, breaking the sound barrier, alarming the population and breaking the windowpanes of many houses.

At 1600 and 1910 hours Israeli forces fired 11 155-mm artillery shells at Zillaya, Tumat Niha and areas along the Litani River to the west of Zillaya from their positions at Ahmadiyah and in the occupied strip.

Between 2145 and 2230 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of Majdal Zun, Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, Yatar, Tulin, Burj Qallawiyah, Ghanduriyah, Jba' and Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Shurayfah and Tall Ya'qub.

At 2200 hours the villages of Qallawiyah, Burj Qallawiyah and Wadi al-Hujayr came under artillery fire from the Israeli occupation force's position at Abbad.

2 June 1999

Between 0605 and 0730 hours Israeli occupation forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells at Jabal al-Habib and Rahban from their position at Abu Qamhah. At the same time, Israeli warplanes overflew the Western Bekaa.

At 0700 hours Israeli forces fired three 120-mm mortar shells at Mafraq Abbas on the outskirts of Jba' from their position at Rayhan.

At 0830 and 1800 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at various altitudes.

At 1215 hours Tumat Niha came under Israeli fire from positions of the Israeli occupation forces in the occupied strip.

Between 1600 and 1625 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the Masha'a region, Wadi Kafra and the environs of Jba' from their positions at Zafatah, Rayhan and Shurayfah.

Between 1700 and 1715 hours Israeli warplanes made two attacks on Jabal al-Batun, opposite Thuknah, and on Jazzin and Tumat Niha, firing air-to-surface missiles.

Between 2050 and 2230 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells that fell around Yuhmur, Jba', Mayfadun, Mazra'at al-Hamra, Wadi Kafra and Saluqi from their positions at Shurayfah, Abu Qamhah, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Zafatah.

At 2155 and 2245 hours Israeli forces fired 11 155-mm artillery shells in the direction of Tumat Niha and Birkat Jabbur from their position at Abu Qamhah.

At 2210 hours Wadi al-Hujayr came under fire from 155-mm artillery shells originating from the position of the Israeli occupation forces at Abbad. Twenty-five of the same type of shell were also fired on the outlying areas of Qabrikha.

3 June 1999

Between 0020 and 0550 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad proxy militia fired a number of 155-mm artillery shells and directed several bursts of fire at the outlying areas of Mayfadun and Shukin and at Wadi Habbush and Wadi Kfur from their positions at Shurayfah, Zafatah, Bayadah, Suwaydah and Tahrah.

Between 0100 and 0640 hours Israeli forces fired 46 155-mm artillery shells in the direction of Jabal Bi'r al-Dahr and Tumat Niha from their position at Abu Qamhah.

At 0115 hours the abandoned Army barracks in Nabatiyah came under fire from the Dabshah position of the Israeli occupation forces.

Between 0410 and 0550 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At intervals between 0615 and 0720 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells on Wadi Kfur, the Yuhmur plain and the Mashari' region (the outlying areas of Jba'), Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah from their positions at Shurayfah and Zafatah.

Between 1300 and 1330 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the Bekaa, the North and Mount Lebanon, breaking the sound barrier.

At 1420 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

Between 1510 and 1520 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired five 81-mm mortar shells, which fell on the environs of Bra'shit, from their position at Tallat Bal'awil.

Between 2240 and 2250 hours Israeli forces fired six 155-mm artillery shells at Jabbur in the outlying areas of Kafr Hunah from their position at Abu Qamhah.

4 June 1999

Between 0600 and 0620 hours Israeli occupation forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells, which fell on the environs of Majdal Zun and Yatar, from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

At 0710 hours the Lahad militia fired four 120-mm mortar shells, which fell on the Yuhmur plain, from their position at Zafatah.

Between 0725 and 0730 hours Israeli forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells, which fell on the outlying areas of Ghanduriyah, from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

At 0725 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Qallawiyah, Burj Qallawiyah, Tulin and Wadi al-Hujayr from positions in the occupied strip.

At 1335 hours Israeli forces directed seven direct-fire rounds at areas around Adshit and Qusayr from the Tayyibah position.

At 1500 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Jba' from their positions at Shurayfah.

Between 2100 and 2150 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells and launched an illumination flare towards the outlying areas of Majdal Silm, and fired a number of 155-mm artillery shells on the Yuhmur plain from their positions at Hula, Tallusah and Zafatah.

5 June 1999

At intervals between 0215 and 0450 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells, launched a number of illumination flares and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire towards the outlying areas of Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, Bra'shit, Majdal Zun, Mansuri, Buyut al-Siyad, Wadi al-Saluqi and Hujayr from positions at Yahun, Hula, Qantarah, Hardun and Rajamayn.

Between 0420 and 0430 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0550 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells, 120-mm mortar shells and direct-fire rounds on the outlying areas of Mansuri, Majdal Zun, Zibqin, Izziyah and Hinniyah from their positions at Hardun, Tall Ya'qub and Radar.

Between 0645 and 0820 hours Israeli forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of Jba' and Yuhmur al-Shaqif from their positions at Shurayfah and Zafatah.

At 1050 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the Dalaytun-Hayturah outlying areas of Jba', firing two air-to-surface missiles.

Between 1500 and 1530 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Mansuri and Wadi al-Saluqi from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and Dahr al-Maydun.

At 1615 hours Israeli occupation forces fired three artillery shells at the Jibsuwayd area near Majdul Zun from positions in the occupied strip.

Between 1620 and 1950 hours the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and two direct-fire rounds on the environs of Jarju' and Jabal al-Rafi'.

At 2150 hours Israeli forces bombarded the outlying areas of Mansuri from their position at Radar.

6 June 1999

At 0000 hours Israeli occupation forces fired eight artillery shells at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from their position at Tall Ya'qub.

At 0400 hours Israeli forces fired four 120-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Mansuri and Majdal Zun from their position on Radar hill.

At 0705 hours the Lahad militia fired three 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Mazra'at al-Hamra, the Iqlim al-Tuffah heights and areas along the Zahrani River from the Zafatah position.

At 0730 hours the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah, outlying areas of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and areas around Tallat Dabshah came under heavy fire from the Dabshah position.

Between 1435 and 1455 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired seven 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the environs of Haddatha from the Shaqif al-Naml and Ruwaysat al-Jamus positions.

At 1935 hours the outlying areas of Mansuri and Majdal Zun and the Nabi Amran and Qalilah areas came under artillery fire from the Israeli-Lahad militia artillery emplacements in the occupied strip.

Between 1945 and 2045 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre and Tibnin areas at various altitudes and carried out three attacks on the environs of Sha'aytiyah and Zibqin, firing eight air-to-surface missiles.

At 2030 hours the outlying areas of Mansuri, Majdal Zun and Zibqin came under fire from Israeli and militia artillery emplacements in the occupied strip, while at the same time Israeli warplanes overflew those areas at low altitudes.

7 June 1999

Between 0055 and 0545 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Majdul Zun, Mansuri and Zibqin from their position on Tall Ya'qub.

Between 0430 and 0515 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri and Bayadah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0700 hours the outlying areas of Qallawiyah, Tulin, Wadi al-Hujayr and Majdal Zun came under artillery fire from the Israeli occupation position at Abbad.

At 0740 hours the Lahad proxy militia, after firing on the Arnun-Yuhmur road with a view to intimidating Husayn Muhammad al-Dayrani and Husayn Ali Rayhan, arrested the two citizens.

At 1610 hours the Lahad militia fired one 81-mm mortar shell on Bayt Yahun from the Shaqif al-Naml position.

Between 2015 and 2030 hours Israeli occupation forces and the client militia fired four 81-mm mortar shells, 120-mm artillery shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Bra'shit, Mansuri, Majdal Zun and Izziyah from their positions on the Bal'awil, Hardun and Ya'qub hills, and at Bayadah and Ma'bar al-Hamra.

8 June 1999

At 0005 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah from the Dabshah position.

Between 0650 and 0745 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells on Mazra'at al-Hamra, the Yuhmur plain and the outlying areas of Yatar and Majdal Zun from their positions at Shurayfah and Tall Ya'qub.

The proxy militia kept the Bayt Yahun crossing closed to passage in both directions.

At 1720 hours the proxy militia fired four 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of Jba' from the Zafatah position.

At 2110 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah from the position at Mays al-Jabal.

9 June 1999

Between 0300 and 0400 hours an Israeli gunboat off Bayadah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0700 and 0740 hours Israeli occupation forces fired 10 155-mm artillery shells at the Yuhmur plain and the outlying areas of Majdal Zun and Yatar from their positions at Shurayfah and Tall Ya'qub.

Between 0900 and 1020 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the environs of Jba' and Kafr Milki; they also fired several 60-mm mortar shells, rifle-launched grenades and directed bursts of fire at the outlying areas of Arnun and Yuhmur from their positions at Shurayfah and Qal'ah.

Between 1430 and 1530 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Qabrikha, Tulin, Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Majdal Zun, Mansuri, Mazra'ah, Aqmata, Mlita hill, Wadi al-Hujayr and at areas around the Tasah spring from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Shama', Hardun, Rayhan, Ksarat al-Urush, Qantarah, Hula and Mays al-Jabal.

At intervals between 1655 and 1830 hours Israeli forces and their proxy militia directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire from their positions at Tahrah and Dabshah at the area around those two positions and at the village of Kafrman, wounding Mazin Hamad al-Khatib in Kafrman.

Between 2025 and 2100 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Tibnin, Haddatha and Haris from their positions at Mays al-Jabal and Jabal Balat.

Between 2030 and 2140 hours Israeli forces and their proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of fire and direct-fire rounds at the outlying areas of Ayn Bu Siwar, Jba', Ayn Qana, Mazra'ah, Aqmata, Jabal al-Rafi', Mlikh, Wadi Kafra, Habbush and at areas around the Tasah spring from the Shurayfah, Zafatah, Sujud hills, Dabshah, Suwaydah and Aramta positions. The bombardment of Jba' damaged an inhabited house and two civilian cars.

Between 2135 and 2210 hours Israeli warplanes carried out three attacks on Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar, firing air-to-surface missiles.

At 2030 and 2215 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the Maydun hills and Jabal Abu Rashid from their positions at Abu Qamhah, Ibil al-Saqy, Tallat 'Ghalah and Ayn Qinya.

At 2040 hours 155-mm artillery shells were fired at the areas around Shaqra, Majdal Silm, Bra'shit and Tibnin from Israeli occupation positions in Muhaybib.

10 June 1999

At intervals between 0345 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire.

At 0510 hours Israeli occupation forces and their client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Haddatha, Bra'shit and Ayta al-Jabal from their positions at Shaqif al-Naml, Ruwaysat al-Jamus, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Tall Ya'qub. The bombardment damaged five houses in Haddatha, and one shell landed near the position of the Irish battalion of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Haddatha.

At 0555 and 0610 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the outlying areas of Haddatha, firing air-to-surface missiles.

At 0615 hours Israeli occupation forces fired three 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying districts of Jba' from their position opposite the town.

Between 0705 and 0715 hours Israeli forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Shu'aytiyah, Yuhmur, Zibqin and the outskirts of Majdal Zun from their positions at Zaffatah and Tall Ya'qub.

Between 1030 and 1225 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells, 120-mm mortar shells and direct-fire rounds at the outlying areas of Ghanduriyah, Yuhmur al-Shaqiq, Wadi al-Hujayr and areas on Suwaydah hill from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Shurayfah, Zafatah and Beaufort Castle.

At 1550 hours Israeli forces fired nine 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Majdal Zun and Mansuri from their position on Tall Ya'qub. The bombardment was resumed at 1600 hours.

At intervals between 1725 and 2330 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and at 1815, 1830 and 1950 hours carried out three successive attacks on Mlita hill, firing three air-to-surface missiles. At 1815 they carried out an attack on Aqmata, firing air-to-surface missiles.

At 2015 hours two Israeli artillery shells were fired on the eastern part of Nabatiyah al-Fawqa from the positions opposite the town.

At 2020 and 2115 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying areas of Shaqra, Majdal Silm, Wadi al-Qaysiyah, Jabal al-Rafi', and at areas around Sujud hill and the Tasah spring from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Shurayfah and Hula.

11 June 1999

Between 0705 and 0725 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions. At the same time, the occupation forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells at the outskirts of Yatar and Majdal Zun from their position on Tall Ya'qub.

At 1200 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of Mayfadun from their positions at Shurayfah and Zafatah.

Between 1930 and 2220 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Haddatha, Majdal Zun, Yatar, Tamiriyah, Wadi al-Saluqi and at central parts of Shaqif al-Naml and Rajamayn from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub, Shaqif al-Naml and on the Sujud and Rajamayn hills. A 105-mm direct-fire shell also fell on Humin al-Tahta.

12 June 1999

At 0425 hours Israeli occupation forces and their proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the environs of Jba' and areas around Bi'r al-Kilab and Sujud hill from their positions at Zafatah, Ksarat al-Urush, Bi'r al-Kilab and on Sujud hill.

At 0435 hours an Israeli helicopter overflew the Maydun area and fired one air-to-surface missile at areas around the Markaba factory.

Between 0510 and 0610 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired 49 120-mm mortar shells at the south-west of Maydun from the Ahmadiyah position.

At 0720 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells on outlying areas of Yatar from the Tall Ya'qub position.

13 June 1999

Between 0320 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0430 hours Israeli forces and their client militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Jabal al-Rafi' and the outlying areas of Hubush and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah from their positions at Dabshah and Suwaydah.

At 0700 hours four 155-mm artillery shells fell on the outlying areas of Yatar from the Israeli occupation position at Yatar.

Between 1300 and 1315 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and carried out mock attacks on the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

Between 1725 and 1745 hours Israeli forces fired five 120-mm mortar shells in the direction of Jabal Bi'r al-Dahr from their position at Abu Qamhah. As a result, several fires broke out in the area.

Between 2025 and 2050 hours Israeli occupation forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells and five 120-mm mortar shells on outlying areas of Shaqra and Majdal Silm from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Markaba.

At 2305 hours the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells on outlying areas of Zawtar al-Gharbiyah and Mazra'at al-Hamra from the Zafatah position.

14 June 1999

Between 0005 and 0010 hours Israeli warplanes carried out two attacks on outlying areas of Mlikh and Mazra'at Aqmata, firing three air-to-surface missiles. They also attacked Jabal Abu Rashid, firing two air-to-surface missiles.

At intervals between 0330 and 0515 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0400 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at areas around Tibnin and Bra'shit from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Abad.

Between 0730 and 0740 hours the environs of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Yuhmur, Majdal Zun, Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, the Yuhmur plain and the Asi area were subjected to artillery bombardment from Israeli positions in the occupied strip.

Between 1850 and 2150 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Bra'shit, Shaqra, Majdal Silm, Mansuri, Mazra'at Buyut al-Sayyid, the Yuhmur plain and areas around their own positions from the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and the Zafatah, Hula, Tallat Bal'awil, Bayadah, Ma'bar al-Hamra and Bayt Yahun positions.

Between 1930 and 2230 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at various altitudes, and at 1950 hours attacked the outlying areas of Mlikh, firing one air-to-surface missile.

At 2020 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired seven direct-fire rounds and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Mansuri and Majdal Zun from their Tall Ya'qub, Radar, Shama' and Hardun positions.

15 June 1999

Between 0115 and 0130 hours the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells on outlying areas of Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr and the Yuhmur plain from the Zafatah position.

Between 0300 and 0600 hours an Israeli gunboat off Bayadah and Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0830 and 0840 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired four 155-mm artillery shells, four direct-fire rounds and four 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying areas of Zibqin, Mansuri and Majdal Zun from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Radar and Shama'. During the bombardment of Mansuri, the house belonging to Fadl Qasim Khashab was hit and Ahmad Aqlah (25 years old) and Ibrahim Amin Sulayman (34 years old) were injured.

16 June 1999

Between 0400 and 0500 hours an Israeli gunboat off Bayadah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0600 and 0730 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Yatar, Majdal Zun and Mansuri and along the Wadi al-Qaysiyah to the Majdal Silm area from their positions at Mays al-Jabal and Tall Ya'qub. During the bombardment the house belonging to Rada Aly Fayadh in Majdal Zun was hit.

Between 0745 and 0805 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Tulin and Burj Qallawiyah and at areas along the Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at Hula and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

At 1345 hours Israeli warplanes attacked areas along the Orontes river in the Hirmil region.

At 2010 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Yatar and Majdal Zun from the Tall Ya'qub position.

Between 2100 and 2120 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Qabrikha, Thamiriyah, Tulin, Burj Qallawiyah, the Yuhmur plain, Shaqif, Wadi al-Qaysiyah and at areas around Tallat Sujud and Mazra'at Aqmata from their positions at Mays al-Jabal, Markaba and Shurayfah.

At 2120 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the outlying areas of Yatar, firing two air-to-surface missiles.

Between 2210 and 2250 hours Israeli forces and the proxy militia fired several 81-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Tulin, Qabrikha, Thamiriyah, Wadi al-Saluqi and Wadi al-Hujayr from their positions at Tayyibah and Qantarah. At the same time, two Israeli helicopters were overflying those areas.

At 2320 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Jba' from the Shurayfah position.

17 June 1999

At 0210 hours Israeli forces fired one 81-mm mortar shell and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the abandoned Lebanese Army barracks in Nabatiyah from the Tallat Dabshah position.

At intervals between 0330 and 0600 hours an Israeli gunboat off the stretch of coastline from Bayadah to Qalilah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0545 and 0650 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Yatar, Mazra'at Aqmata, Jabal Rafi' and at areas around the Tasah spring from their positions at Shurayfah and Tall Ya'qub.

Between 0700 and 0720 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and the Western Bekaa and at 0710 hours attacked areas along the Litani River opposite Zillaya, firing six air-to-surface missiles.

At intervals between 1110 and 1735 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Rumin, areas along the Zahrani River between Dayr al-Zahrani and Habbush and at areas around Sujud hill from their positions at Rayhan, Zafatah and Sujud hill.

At 1845 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Yatar, Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from the Tall Ya'qub position.

Between 2105 and 2125 hours the Lahad militia directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at Kafr Tibnin, scoring a direct hit on a building in that village, from their positions on the Burj and Ali al-Tahir hills.

Between 2205 and 2300 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired eleven 155-mm artillery shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at outlying areas of Sribbin, Haris, Kafra, the Yuhmur plain and areas around the Hula position from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Zafatah and Hula.

18 June 1999

Between 0430 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0640 and 0745 hours Israeli occupation forces fired nine 155-mm artillery shells and four 120-mm mortar shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah and the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Yatar and at areas around Sujud hill from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub and Ksarat al-Urush.

Between 1620 and 1640 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Burj Qallawiyah and Tulin from the position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

Between 1920 and 1930 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and the Western Bekaa at various altitudes, and at 1930 hours attacked areas along the Litani River near Zillaya, firing two air-to-surface missiles.

At 2020 and 2150 hours Israeli occupation forces fired thirteen 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying areas of Qabrikha, Tulin, Khirbat Silm and Qallawiyah from their positions at Hula and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

At 2225 hours the forces mentioned immediately above renewed their bombardment, firing several artillery shells at the wadi between Qallawiyah and Tulin.

At 2230 hours the outlying areas of Luwayzah, Mlita and Jabal al-Rafi' came under Israeli artillery fire from the position facing those villages.

19 June 1999

At 0400 hours an Israeli gunboat off Bayadah fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions. At the same time, Israeli occupation forces directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at areas around the Bayadah position.

Between 0715 and 0740 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Tulin, Burj Qallawiyah and Majdal Zun from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and on Tall Ya'qub.

At 1015 hours Israeli occupation forces fired fourteen 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Izziyah, Jibal al-Butm, Zibqin and Yatar from the Tall Ya'qub position.

At 1000 hours the Lahad proxy militia arrested Muhammad Kamil Younis from Markaba and took him to Khiam prison.

At 1525 and 1550 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Yatar, Kafra, Haris and Haddatha from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Hardun, Tallat Shal'abun, Ruwaysat al-Jamus and Shaqif al-Naml.

At 1840 hours Israeli occupation forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm, Zibqin and Izziyah from the Tall Ya'qub position.

At 1910 and 1930 hours Israeli warplanes carried out two attacks on the outlying areas of Shu'aytiyah and Zibqin, firing three air-to-surface missiles.

At 1925 hours the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yuhmur al-Shaqif from the Zafatah position.

At 2050 hours Israeli occupation forces and the client militia fired eight 155-mm artillery shells and several mortar shells of various calibres and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Majdal Silm, Qabrikha, Sawwanah, Tulin, Ghanduriyah and Wadi al-Hajar from their positions at Qantarah, Hula, Markaba and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

20 June 1999

Between 0300 and 0500 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and several mortar shells of various calibres and directed bursts of fire at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Zibqin, Ayta al-Jabal, Bra'shit, Majdal Silm, Shaqra, Qabrikha and Tulin, and at the Hujayr, Qaysiyyah and Saluqi wadis from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Qantarah, Qusayr, Sala'ah, Shaqif al-Naml and Tallat Bal'awil.

At intervals between 0400 and 0500 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0630 hours the outlying areas of Habbush and Kafrman and areas along the Zahrani River came under medium-weapons fire from the Israeli occupation position at Tahrah.

Between 0710 and 0835 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Sawwanah, Tulin, Ghanduriyah, Yatar, Habbush and areas around Tall al-Tahrah from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub, Zafatah and Tahrah.

At 1215 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at Qabrikha from their position at Mays al-Jabal. At 1240 hours an Israeli helicopter inside the occupied strip fired a guided missile at Qabrikha that scored a direct hit on the house of Najib Muhammad Ja'far Hijazi and damaged two other dwellings. Furthermore, the following four citizens were injured by the missile: Lima Muhammad Qamas (37 years old), Miryam Husayn Fahdi (4 years old), Musa Muhammad (30 years old) and Muhammad Mahmud (25 years old).

Between 1730 and 1835 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Kafra, Gharbah, Haniyah, Jibal al-Butm, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Zibqin, Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr and Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Shurayfah and Zafatah.

Between 1915 and 2230 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the Tyre and Tibnin areas, and at 2015 and 2035 hours made two successive attacks on the outlying areas of Yatar and Qulaylah, firing five air-to-surface missiles.

At 1950 hours Israeli forces fired 30 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Yatar, Qulaylah, Ghanduriyah, Burj Qallawiyah, Qabrikha, Tulin and Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Tall Ya'qub. The bombardment continued until 2210 hours.

At 2350 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells on the outlying areas of Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm from the Tall Ya'qub position.

21 June 1999

Between 0600 and 0630 hours Israeli forces fired six 155-mm artillery shells at the Majdal Silm side of the Wadi al-Qaysiyah from the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint position.

At 0725 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired nine 155-mm artillery shells and several 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire and direct-fire rounds at the outlying areas of Haddatha, Ayta al-Jabal, Tibnin and Bra'shit from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Tallat Bal'awil, Shaqif al-Naml and Rshaf. The bombardment damaged UNIFIL headquarters at Ayta al-Jabal and Tibnin, in addition to damaging four dwellings and three cars, knocking out the electricity grid in Bra'shit and damaging a dwelling in Ayta al-Jabal. Schools in affected areas had to be closed.

Between 1030 and 1545 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, the Western Bekaa, the North and Mount Lebanon, breaking the sound barrier.

At 1525 hours Israeli forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells on the environs of Yuhmur from the occupied strip.

At 2050 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying areas of Jba' and the Yuhmur plain from the Zafatah and Shurayfah positions.

At 2110 hours Israeli occupation forces fired six 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Yatar and Majdal Zun from the Tall Ya'qub position.

Between 2200 and 2235 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Sawwanah, Qabrikha, Tulin, Khirbat Silm and at the Saluqi, Hujayr and Qaysiyah wadis from their positions at Qantarah, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Tayyibah.

22 June 1999

At 0020 hours Israeli occupation forces fired 10 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Haris, Kafra and Tibnin from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Tall Ya'qub. During the bombardment one dwelling was hit and one car damaged in Haris.

Between 0325 and 0500 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 1100 hours Israeli forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Kufur and along the Zahrani River from the Shurayfah position.

Between 1035 and 1125 hours Israeli warplanes overflew all areas of Lebanon, breaking the sound barrier.

At 1230 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired four 120-mm and 60-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Qasa, Ghanduriyah and Wadi al-Hujayr from their positions at Sil'a and Qantarah.

At 1300 hours Israeli forces fired three 120-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Mansuri and Azbah from the Tall Ya'qub position.

At 1415 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad proxy militia fired several 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Qabrikha, Alman, Qusayr, Ghanduriyah and Wadi al-Hujayr from their positions at Tayyibah, Qusayr and Sil'a. As a result of the bombardment, fires broke out in Qabrikha.

At 1700 hours the Lahad militia fired several mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Qabrikha and Bra'shit from the Qantarah and Tallat Bal'awil positions.

Between 1800 and 1830 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Majdal Silm, Bra'shit, Sawwanah and Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their positions at Tallat Bal'awil, the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Hula, Markaba and Tayyibah. In Majdal Silm, Fatimah Abd-al-Latif Yasin was injured by the bombardment.

Between 1900 and 1915 hours Israeli military aircraft made two attacks on Wadi al-Qaysiyah, firing four air-to-surface missiles.

Between 1925 and 1940 hours Israeli forces fired nine 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Sawwanah and Majdal Silm from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint. During the bombardment four houses in Majdal Silm were hit and damaged.

Between 2210 and 2220 hours Israeli forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and two direct-fire rounds at the environs of Jba' from their positions at Rayhan and Shurayfah and on Sujud hill.

Between 2230 and 2250 hours the forces fired eight 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Haddatha, Haris and Tibnin from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

23 June 1999

Between 0000 and 0445 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired several 81-mm mortar shells and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Bra'shit and areas around Tallat Suwaydah from their positions on the Bal'awil and Suwaydah hills.

Between 0500 and 0630 hours Israeli forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

Between 1025 and 1045 hours the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Wadi Habbush and Arabsalim and at areas around the hill positions from their positions at Zafatah and on Tahrah and Suwaydah hills. One shell fell close to the school at Arabsalim, damaging a car.

At 1115 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired six direct-fire rounds and two 60-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Qabrikha from their positions at Qantarah and Sala'ah. During the bombardment, the house belonging to Qasim Abdullah Zahwa was hit and Ali Ahmad Zahrah (9 years old) and Abdul-Hadi Hassan Fahs (70 years old) were injured.

At 1210 hours the Lahad militia fired three 120-mm mortar shells on the environs of Majdal Silm from the Tallusah position.

Between 1320 and 1920 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad militia fired twenty-nine 155-mm artillery shells and four 60-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Yatar, Zibqin, Jibal al-Butm, Wadi al-Hujayr, areas around Tall Ya'qub, Mazra'at al-Hamra and the Yuhmur plain from their position at Tall Ya'qub, Qusayr, Zaffatah and Ali al-Tahir.

Between 1510 and 1610 hours Israeli military aircraft overflew the South and the Western Bekaa; at 1520 hours they made an attack on the outlying areas of Yatar, firing two air-to-surface missiles. The overflights were resumed between 1935 and 2030 hours over the Tyre area, and at 1940 hours the environs of Yatar were attacked and three air-to-surface missiles were fired.

24 June 1999

Between 0020 and 0730 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Mansuri, Qabrikha, Yatar, Arabsalim and areas around the Tasah spring from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub and Zaffatah.

At 1130 hours the Lahad militia fired several 120-mm and 81-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at Sawwanah, Majdal Silm and Qabrikha from their positions at Qantarah, Sala'ah and Tallusah. During the bombardment Sa'ada Musa Mansur (40 years old) received a head injury, and two houses in Qabrikha and Sawwanah were damaged. One 155-mm artillery shell fired from the Israeli occupation position on Tall Ya'qub fell on the outlying areas of Mansuri.

At 1435 hours Israeli forces fired seven 155-mm artillery shells and one 60-mm mortar shell at Frun, Ghanduriyah and Wadi al-Hujayr from their positions at Qusayr and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

Between 1610 and 1715 hours Israeli forces fired 71 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Tibnin, Sultaniyah, Kafr Dunin, Bi'r al-Salasil, Shahabiyah, Dayr Kayfa, Yatar, Zibqin, Hinniyah, Azibah, Qulaylah, Jibal al-Butm

and Shu'aytiyah from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

At the same time, Israeli warplanes overflew the South and at 1710 hours attacked the environs of Azibah.

At 1745 hours four 155-mm artillery shells fell on the outlying areas of Kafr Dunin.

At 2100 hours Israeli military helicopters fired three air-to-surface missiles on a house located between Majdal Silm and Bi'r al-Salasil.

At 2115 hours Israeli warplanes attacked Khirbat Silm and its environs, firing two air-to-surface missiles at buildings owned by Aly Husayn and at other buildings on the main Khirbat Silm road belonging to Qasim Ahmad Nur al-Din. The high-tension cable that supplies electricity to the village was also cut. At the same time, Israeli occupation artillery fired 155-mm artillery shells at the environs of Majdal Silm, Khirbat Silm, Frun, Ghanduriyah, Qallawiyah, Burj al-Qallawiyah, Wadi al-Hujayr and Wadi al-Qaysiyah.

Between 2030 and 2130 hours Israeli warplanes carried out four attacks on the Jumhur electricity station, leaving 4 dead and 25 injured. Fires broke out, and considerable material damage was sustained. The electricity supply to areas supplied by that station was disrupted.

At 2200 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the Jiyah and al-Sa'diyat bridge area, leaving two dead and eight injured and destroying the bridge. The warplanes then attacked the Awwali bridge, injuring six people, destroying the bridge and cutting the coast road to the South.

Between 2200 and 2400 hours Israeli warplanes carried out five attacks on the 6 February bridge at Zrariyah, firing several air-to-surface missiles. The bridge was totally destroyed and two soldiers were injured.

At 2215 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the Imam Aly mosque area of Baalbek, destroying one building and injuring 20 civilians. Several other buildings nearby were also damaged.

25 June 1999

Between 0020 and 0045 hours Israeli warplanes carried out several attacks on Wadi al-Qaysiyah, firing a number of air-to-surface missiles. At 0115 hours there was a fresh attack.

Between 0215 and 0230 hours Israeli warplanes carried out three attacks on an electricity station in Salim. Material damage was caused to the station and the electricity supply in the area was disrupted.

Between 0130 and 0155 hours the Lahad militia fired 20 120-mm mortar shells at Jabal Jabbur and Jabal al-Muqawamah from the Tallat al-Ahmadiyah position.

Between 0400 and 0430 hours Israeli warplanes attacked Tallat al-Zarut and Jiyah, firing six air-to-surface missiles. As a result of the attack, the Cellis company cellular telephone relay station was destroyed, and George Hazaz and Paul Abu Jaudah, employees of the company, were killed.

At 0515 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at the environs of Majdal Silm from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

At 1025 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at Zibqin and Shi'biyah from the Tall Ya'qub position.

Between 1850 and 2015 hours Israeli occupation forces fired several 155-mm artillery shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm, Yatar, Mansuri, Buyut al-Siyad and Kafra from their positions at Tall Ya'qub, Hardun, Bayadah and Radar.

At 2100 and 2110 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired four 155-mm artillery shells at the Yuhmur plain from the Zafatah position.

At 2345 hours Israeli occupation forces bombarded the Baydar residential district between Haruf and Jibshit from positions in the occupied strip.

26 June 1999

At 1040 hours Israeli occupation forces and the Lahad proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at Jabal al-Rafi', the Mlita hills and areas around Sujud hill from their positions at Rayhan and Zafatah.

Between 2220 and 2255 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and Mount Lebanon and a reconnaissance plane overflew the South.

At 2310 hours Israeli forces fired four 120-mm mortar shells at the environs of Jba' from the Rayhan position.

27 June 1999

At 0330 hours the proxy militia directed bursts of medium-weapons fire on the outlying areas of Tallat Ali al-Tahir.

Between 1805 and 1815 hours Israeli occupation forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells at Wadi al-Qaysiyah from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

28 June 1999

Between 0400 and 0530 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

At 0700 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at the environs of Haddatha from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

Between 0910 and 1030 hours Israeli forces and the Lahad militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 81-mm and 60-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Tibnin, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha and the area between Kafra and Haris from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub, Shaqif al-Naml, Saff al-Hawa' and Abad.

At 0935 hours occupation artillery at Muhaybib, on the outskirts of Bra'shit and at Tibnin fired 155-mm artillery shells at the Jabal Za'tar area.

Israeli occupation forces closed the Bayt Yahun crossing to passage in both directions.

At 1115 hours Israeli occupation forces fired four 155-mm artillery shells at outlying areas of Mansuri and Majdal Zun from the Tall Ya'qub position.

Between 1405 and 1440 hours Israeli forces fired nine 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Tulin, Ghanduriyah and Wadi al-Hujayr from their position at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint.

Between 1130 and 2240 hours the Lahad militia fired two 120-mm mortar shells and two direct-fire rounds and directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Majdal Zun and Zibqin and at areas around Suwaydah and Radar hills from their positions at Shama' and Shihin and on Suwaydah and Radar hills.

Between 2135 and 2230 hours Israeli warplanes and an Israeli helicopter overflew the South and the Western Bekaa.

29 June 1999

Between 0345 and 0435 hours Israeli forces fired three 155-mm artillery shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Tibnin and areas around Tallat Dabshah from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint and Tallat Dabshah.

Between 1945 and 2000 hours the Lahad militia fired several 81-mm and 60-mm mortar shells and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Rshaf and Haddatha from their position at Ruways near Rshaf.

At 2105 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired five 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells on the outlying areas of Mansuri, Zibqin and Majdal Zun from their positions at Tall Ya'qub and Shama'.

At 2225 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the Yuhmur al-Shaqif plain from the Zafatah position.

30 June 1999

Between 0300 and 0310 hours an Israeli gunboat off Sarafand trained searchlights on the coastline as an act of intimidation.

Between 0330 and 0430 hours an Israeli gunboat off Mansuri fired several bursts of medium-weapons fire in all directions.

Between 0430 and 0515 hours Israeli occupation forces and the proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells at the outlying areas of Haris, Haddatha, Bra'shit and Wadi al-Hujayr from their positions at the Mays al-Jabal checkpoint, Tall Ya'qub, Qusayr and Ruwais.

Between 1010 and 1050 hours Israeli warplanes overflew all areas of Lebanon, breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1245 and 1345 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired seven 120-mm mortar shells at outlying areas of Haddatha, Bayt Yahun and Ayta al-Jabal from the Saff al-Hawa' position. Six 155-mm artillery shells fell on Mlita hill and bursts of medium-weapons fire were directed at areas around Tallat Ali al-Tahir.

At 1520 hours Israeli forces fired several 120-mm mortar shells at the environs of Jabal Sujud and areas around the Tasah spring from the Rayhan position.

At 1705 hours the Lahad proxy militia fired several 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells at areas around the Habbush-Arabsalim road from the Zafatah position. A civilian car belonging to Zaynab Al-Nabi Hassan was hit, and the high-tension cable that supplies electricity to villages in the Iqlim al-Tuffah area was cut.

At 2100 hours the Lahad militia fired one 81-mm mortar shell and directed bursts of medium-weapons fire at the outlying areas of Bra'shit from the Tallat Bal'awil position.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and the fresh attacks and arbitrary practices against the Lebanese civilian population that have left a number of dead and wounded and have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hicham HAMDAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.